SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. ☞Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers*.

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—et us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va.

Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now, running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 28th, 1852. 24—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1849. — 1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Goaded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 28—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats fo Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company. I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime*. Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh 1 ecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rens, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon*, is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. PINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes, 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh. Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies---Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td.

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KEIM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

213, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.
The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.
Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.
Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.
Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.
Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Baucher on Horsemanship.

A METHOD of Horsemanship, founded upon new principles, including the breaking and training of Horses, with instructions for obtaining a good seat. Illustrated with engravings, by F. Baucher, translated from the 9th Paris edition. Also, Walker's Manly Exercises, containing rowing and sailing, riding and driving, skating, leaping, swiming, boring, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings on steel and copper.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,
Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March30, 1852, 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second *Monday of May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

Late Publications.

ROMANISM at Home; Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan; Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—1m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass. Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash*.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
As Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the suthor of Mildred Vernon, Gormania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted,

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers.

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

The "Breach" in the Whig Ranks becoming a "Bolt."

In our issue of Sunday we called the attention of the Republic to the fact that the compromise resolution at the head of its columns had first been voted down nearly three to one by the whigs of the House, then ruled out of the whig caucus as a disorderly thing, and finally denounced and laughed down on the floor of the House by eminent members of "the whig party as a conspicuous fraud." We also brought to the Republic's notice the attitude of such leading journals as the Nashville Banner in nominating Mr. Fillmore without reference to the sanction of any Whig Convention; and we inquired whether this was the position of the Republic, and whether it intended to abandon the whig organization or the "*finality*" platform, now that the support of *both* by any whig journal is proved to be impossible.

The Republic makes no direct response to our inquiry. But in its leading editorial column it gives the following article, which may, we presume, be taken as an answer plain enough for all practical purposes, though implied rather than openly expressed:

"FILLMORE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA. The Savannah Republican of a late date publishes a letter from 'a leading and highly respectable gentleman of middle Georgia,' recommending the immediate holding of district conventions to nominate delegates to the Whig National Convention pledged to support Mr. Fillmore. The Milledgeville Recorder publishes a numerously-signed call for Baldwin county, prepared in compliance with the suggestion, and in these terms:

"'A very large portion of the people of Georgia are determined that Millard Fillmore, and the constitutional rights of the South, shall not 'be slaughtered' by the Baltimore Convention to be held on the 16th of next month, if they can prevent it. They are determined to go with the other southern States, and sustain in that convention Millard Fillmore and his and their constitutional platform. Should that convention refuse to adopt '*the Compromise and its faithful execution as a final settlement, in principal and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace*,' the delegates from Georgia will of course retire, with the other southern delegations, from that body, and report the result to the other southern people, to act as their judgment upon that result shall dictate.'

"The Recorder 'can see not the shadow of an objection to this procedure,' which it regards as calculated to perpetuate the existence and promote the objects of the Union party."

The appearance of this article at this time, and under these circumstances, in the special organ of President Fillmore, noting the independent Fillmore movement among the whigs of Georgia, without a word of censure or dissent, must undoubtedly till the contrary appears, be taken as evidence that such action against the whig organization, as now controlled, is not discountenanced by the whig Executive.

To show how far this spirit at the whig headquarters is countenanced and sustained by the whigs of the South, we copy the following remarks of the Petersburg Intelligencer, as we find them adopted by the Raleigh Star of the 19th inst. for its leading editorial:

"GEN. SCOTT'S POSITION. Time (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) is wearing away, and the day for the assemblage of the Whig National Convention is but little more than a month distant. Gen. Scott's position, or rather want of position, continues the same, and we suppose will continue the same until the nomination is made. In such an event, it becomes the southern whigs to reflect upon what should be their course in the National Convention. Upon this subject different opinions are held. Some think that the true policy of the southern whigs is not to go into the convention at all, while others think the proper course would be to attend the convention, and demand that, before the balloting is gone into, a platform shall be laid down, and that, in the event that this is refused, or that a platform, not containing the compromise, is laid down, *to withdraw in a body from the convention. Our own opinion is that the latter is decidedly the best course.*"

In the same spirit the Richmond Republican of the 20th instant publishes a leading editorial article, with full approbation, averring it to be written by one of "the ablest men of Virginia," and one of "the oldest and firmest whigs of the Union." After denouncing the Scott movement as plainly in the hands of the "Sewardites," the article proceeds as follows:

"*It is far more probable*, therefore, that Mr. Fillmore's friends *would stand aloof than General Scott's.* They would be obliged by *consistency*, by *self respect, to do so*, whilst there would be no such obligation on the friends of General Scott.

"Looking, then, to the argument of the Seward press to prove General Scott's superior availability to Mr. Fillmore, is found that it proves directly the reverse.

"It is conceded on all hands that General Scott cannot carry any of the southern States. Mr. Clay has said, without reserve, that he cannot carry Kentucky. The Tennessee, and North Carolina, and Georgia men say the same of their States respectively. Where, then, is he to get his support? Not from New York, unless Fillmore's friends cordially sustain him, which they will not do; not from Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, for they are irredeemably democratic; not from New England, because the States which have expressed preference for General Scott are hopelessly locofoco, whilst the whig States are for Webster first and Fillmore next; not from Pennsylvania, for if you withdraw the conservative force the Seward and Johnston segment of the whig party is but a lean minority! Where, then, is his strength? *Where is the single State upon which his friends can calculate as being certainly for him? I defy them to point to one!*"

We close this array of citations from leading whig journals by the following editorial article which we copy from the New Orleans Bee of the 15th inst. That journal says truly of it that it contains "home truths":

"GEN. SCOTT. The rumor has prevailed for several days that Gen. Scott intends writing a letter for the purpose of explaining his views upon the Compromise, and that he will take strong ground in favor of that measure. We know not whence this report originated, or whether it be not the pure and simple coinage of the Washington letter-writers. At all events, we doubt its truth, and our incredulity is confirmed by the statements of those who are well acquainted with Gen. Scott and his advisers. In the Courier and Enquirer of the 7th inst., there is a letter from Washington, which contains the following emphatic language:

"'It may be asserted with entire confidence that Gen. Scott, under no condition of circumstances, *will change the ground which he has occapied since his name has been brought forward conspscuously in connexion with the presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions*, unless the whig convention should think proper to offer him the nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position as declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances.'

"The writer of the above is said to be the personal friend of Wm. H. Seward, and perfectly familiar with his views.

It thus appears that Gen. Scott will only write a letter in the event of his receiving the nomination. What may be the contents of such a missive will probably depend upon the convictions of his particular counsellors as to the necessity of conciliating the South. But he will write no letter beforehand. That is positive. If this statement is to be relied upon, we hardly know whether to laugh or to be indignant at the lordly and dictatorial style in which Seward and his coadjutors speak. They seem to imagine that they hold the title to the whig nomination in their breeches' pocket, and have only to pull it out, and silence all opposition. They fancy the South will accept with gratitude whatever they choose to offer, and will take Scott, or peradventure Seward himself, and never once ask for a pledge or a promise. They are committing a radical error in the management of Gen. Scott by overlooking or misconstruing public opinion in the slaveholding States. They evidently don't read the papers, except those north of the Potomac, and thus they are be-fooled and blinded by such inveterate fanatics as Greeley and Weed, who wouldn't see a symptom of opposition in the South if every State south of Delaware were actually in arms against the North.

"Let Mr. Seward or Gen. Scott himself, just by way of illustration, cast a glance upon Louisiana. Everybody knows there has been less sectional feeling here than perhaps in any other southern State. Attempts were made during the slavery excitement to establish a southern-rights party, but they proved signally abortive. Parties there have maintained their organization. There has been no dissolution or disruption of old political ties. Whigs and democrats in Louisiana remain precisely where they were four years ago. Very good. Now, let Gen. Scott receive the nomination at Baltimore, without a pledge on his part, or the adoption of a compromise platform on that of the convention, and in this moderate, sensible, rational State of Louisiana, he will be unable to muster one hundred supporters. This is truth. It is acknowledged by all—admitted as an unquestionable fact. Now, if in a State where sectional excitement has made little or no inroad, such would be the fate of a whig candidate who refuses to endorse the Compromise, we ask whether he would come within a million of leagues of success in those States, such as North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, &c., where the old organizations have been more or less affected by the slavery issue? Blind and besotted must be the particular friends and advisers of Gen. Scott if they fail to see these things.

Again: how is Gen. Scott to get a nomination (and by the term we mean a candidature to which all agree) without making known his views? Does any one suppose that southern members will ratify a nomination, if Gen. Scott should perchance obtain votes enough from the North and West to give him a majority, unless they are made acquainted with his sentiments? Gen. Scott may become the nominee of a section, but never of the whig party, if that party is to be kept in utter ignorance of his opinions. Nay, his nomination under such circumstances would command no respect at the South, and the whigs at that quarter would wash their hands of the affair, and leave him to the sympathy and affiliation of his free-soil advocates.

These are home-truths, but it is better to say them now than be compelled to demonstrate them hereafter. Let Gen. Scott's friends understand, first, that the South will strive to prevent his nomination because she distrusts him; next, that failing in that, her dstrust must be removed before she can support him; and last, that she will, in no contingency, under no conceivable circumstances, sustain any presidential candidate who is not *known* to be sound on the Compromise. If the North can make Winfield Scott, or any body else President, without southern votes, we haven't the least objection to her trying the experiment.

Washington Union.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

As public attention is now directed to Japan, the following account of that Empire, communicated to the National Intelligencer by W. D. Porter, Esq., will be found interesting:

"Japan is called by the natives Niphon, and was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu. From him to Sinzakin there appears to have been sixty-one Emperors. After this period, in the year 1142, a change took place. From this time a double chronology commences, including the reigns of the Dearios and Cubos. The Dearios were military officers, and at one period completely usurped the power of the Emperors, but a general by the name of Jeretimo being crowned, succeeded in depriving the Dearios of all military power. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is governed by an Emperor with full military powers, a Dearios with full civil powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has authority over certain cities, their Parliament, &c.

The kingdom of Japan consists of three large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situated off the coast of China. The largest of these islands is Niphon, the next Jesso. On the Island of Bungo, southwest of Tonsa, is the city of Nangaschi, and near that city is the little artificial island of Disua, on which a Dutch factory is built.

Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the whole empire, is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musace. It is built in the form of a crescent, and intersected in almost every street by canals, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surrounded, as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongag waters it, and supplies the castle ditch; and being divided into five streams, has a bridge over each. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial palace is formed by three cinctures, or circular piles of buildings, and enclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, guard-houses, gates, drawbridges, gardens, canals, &c. In it resides the Emperor and his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Ministers of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison. The walls of this magnificent place are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones prodigiously large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the stately apartments are formed and altered at pleasure by movable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand Mats, &c.

The city is under the direction of two governors, who rule a year each.

The next largest city is Meaco. It is also a royal city, and is situated on a lake near the middle of the Island of Niphon, and surrounded by mountains, which give a remarkable and delightful prospect to the whole; the circumjacent country between the city and the mountains is covered with temples, sepulchres, &c., &c, and is embellished with a variety of orchards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Three considerable rivers water this fertile plain, and unite their streams in the centre of the city, where a magnificent stone bridge facilitates the communication between the different parts of the city. A *strong castle* defends the town; *it is six hundred yards in length*, has a tower in the centre, and is surrounded by two ditches, the one dry, the other full of water. This splendid city is twenty miles long and nine wide within the suburbs, which are as well populated as the city. The number of inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 529,000. The universities, colleges, temples, &c., are almost incredible in number and magnificence. It contains twelve capital or principal streets, in the centre of which are the royal places, superbly built of marble, and adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, terraces, groves, &c.

The next principal town is Ozeaco. It is deemed the chief seaport, is very populous, and has an army of 80,000 men always ready at the disposal and command of the Emperor. It is near fifteen miles in circumference.

The city of Nangasaki is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet found any use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material, and stored away for emergencies.

The kokansa or prison is here. The name means, in the Japanese, hell; it has one hundred dungeons and cages. The histories of these few cities gives a fair outline of the whole empire. Their private dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the very best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are turned to the best advantage, as the Japanese understand perfectly the art of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits, and flowers. They use neither tables, bedsteads, nor chairs; but sit, eat, and sleep, like most Eastern nations, on mats.

Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide; the child in the nursery stabs itself with its finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death; the lover cuts out his intestines before his obdurate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover; the criminal executes himself; and, in fact, the whole nation, from early youth, revels in the luxury of suicide.

Their trade is, at present, under great restrictions, as they only trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter have always fostered, cherished, and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particularly the French, English, and Portuguese.

The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan excel in their different branches, and are even far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unequalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, iron, steel, artificial metals, furs, teas, finer than the Chinese, Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbs, roots, diamonds, pearl, coral, shells, ambegris, &c. Whatever goods the Japanese want they pay for in gold and silver.

The Japanese worship the principal two gods Xaca and Amida. At Maceo there is a stately temple, built to one of these gods; it is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported by heavy pillars, in which stands an idol of copper, which reaches as high as the roof; and, according to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long; the head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the thumb forty inches in circumference. There is another statue, called after the god Dabio, made of copper, twenty-two feet high, in a sitting posture. This shows that the Japanese understand the art of working in bronze, and they are far ahead of Christian nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never the males. The nobility extract the two front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

The principal rivers are the Ujingava and Askagava; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual fluctuations. The chief lake is called Citz, is one hundred miles long and twenty-one wide. A large valley exists in the interior, filled with carbonic gas, and called the Valley of the Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said, often sent criminals to the valley to bring away a precious gem of inestimable value, and the bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common throughout several of the islands.

Their great sources of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no antimony, calamine, sal amoniac, borax, or cinnebar, (quicksilver.) These articles are in demand, and bring a high price. Birds and every kind of duck and poultry are plenty; camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the world. Few countries open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for botanical and geological research. It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if not more.

It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Commodore Porter, as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the subject. [This letter has been published in the Intelligencer.] It was intended to fit out a frigate and two sloops-of-war and place them under his command, but subsequent events prevented the consummation of this design, but it has been revived from time to time, without being carried out; but a few years ago the undersigned drew the attention of the Hon. J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommendation of a steam line to China, with a view of incidental commercial intercourse, and finally direct trade with Japan. It would require but small efforts to accomplish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial feelings. A steam line direct from New York to the Isthmus being already in existenc , is an easy matter to continue it to the Gallipagoes, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Marquesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo."

LAUGHTER. Laughter very often shows the bright side of a man. It brings out his happier nature, and shows of what sort of stuff he is really made. Somehow we feel as if we never thoroughly knew a man until we hear him laugh. We do not feel 'at home' with him until then. We do not mean a mere snicker but a good round hearty laugh. The solemn sober visage like a Sunday's dress, tells us nothing of the real man. He may be very silly, or very profound; very cross or very jolly. Let us hear him laugh, and we can decipher him at once, and tell how his heart beats. Carlyle says—'That no man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether and irreclaimably bad.' Much lies in laughter, the cipher-key wherewith we decipher the whole man! Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smiles of the others lie a cold glitter, as of ice; the former are unable to laugh but only sniff, and titter, and snicker from the throat outwards, or at best, produce some whiffing husky cachination, as if they were laughing through wool, of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is only fit for treasons, stratagems, or spoils; and his whole life is already a treason and a stratagem.

Leavitts' Almanac.

SINGULAR HISTORICAL FACT. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first discoverer of the value of the potatoe as food for man. He cooked the ball, and found it unpalatable. One day he ordered a lot of dry weeds to be collected and burnt. Among these was a lot of dried potatoe tops, attached to which were several potatoes. After the bonfire, these potatoes were picked up, thoroughly roasted, Sir Walter tasted and pronounced them delicious. By this accident was discovered a species of food which has saved millions of the human race from starvation.

NIGHT MARE. The way to raise this animal is very simple: Fifteen minutes before bed time, cut up one dozen cold boiled potatoes, add a few, slices of cold boiled cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily and wash down with a pint of Brown Stout. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat upon your back, and in about half an hour or thereabouts you will dream the devil is sitting on your chest, with the Bunker Hill Monument in his lap.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

At the time of our going to press, it is unknown who, of the distinguished patriots and statesmen that have been named in connection with the Presidency, will receive the nomination at the hands of the Baltimore Convention. But we are sincerely rejoiced to see from the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., a confirmation of the opinions heretofore expressed by us, that in either of the great statesmen referred to, the South may expect to find a firm and unflinching friend of the Compromise and Fugitive-Slave Law. The Enquirer contains a correspondence between R. G. Scott, Esq., (Democratic Elector for the Richmond district,) and the following gentlemen: R. F. Stockton, Sam. Houston, William L. Marcy, William R. King, Daniel S. Dickinson, George M. Dallas, Thomas J. Rusk, John E. Wool, James Buchanan, Lynn Boyd, Stephen A. Douglas, Joseph Lane and Lewis Cass. The object of Mr. Scott was to procure from these gentlemen a direct and explicit expression of their views in regard to the Compromise measures of 1850, and they are respectively asked whether, if nominated by the Convention and elected by the people to the office of President:

"In your administration of the government will you sustain, and by every means in your power, enforce and have executed, in all their parts, the various acts of Congress constituting what is known as the Compromise, and especially the enactments of that law relating to the recapture by their owners of fugitive slaves? And, again, whether, should you be elected President of the United States, you would discountenance, by every proper means, all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of that law, whereby those provisions might be made less effectual for securing to the people of the South their constitutional rights in the possession and enjoyment of their slave property? and should, unfortunately, a bill be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments, would you, as President of the Republic, veto any such bill?

And to these important inquires, we have from each one of these distinguished gentlemen (with the exception of Gen. Wool) a direct and unequivocal answer in the affirmative. We regret that we have not room to publish the correspondence entire. We give the following extracts from the several letters:

WILL. R. KING replies: "I should feel myself bound, by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal or so to modify or change it as would destroy its efficiency."

SAM HOUSTON: "If I should be placed in a position, by the will of the American people, where it would be rendered necessary for me to act, in the contingency presented, I would not hesitate to "veto any bill" impairing the law for the protection of "the constitutional rights," which guarantees to the people of the South "the possession and enjoyment of their slave property."

LYNN BOYD: "These are certainly very important questions—to each and all of which, I hope every candidate for Presidential honors will give an EXPLICIT affirmative answer. The public necessity, which induced the adoption of those measures, may be appealed to with even greater force in behalf of their maintenance and faithful execution."

D. S. DICKINSON: "I long since declared it to be my fixed intention and purpose, in whatsoever station the vicissitudes of life might place me, to sustain, by any and every just means within my control, the measures of adjustment of 1850, believing their adoption as a whole to have been wise, and their operation salutary. And I am prepared, under all circumstances, whenever and wheresoever my action shall be required, to resist any attempt, so to disturb or change the provisions of the existing law as to reduce it beneath the constitutional standard, and thus render it less effectual for securing to the people of the South their conceded rights. It would clearly be the duty of the Executive, under these circumstances, to resist any such attempt by interposing his veto; and should it ever be my fortune to be clothed with such authority, and the occasion should arise, it would most surely be exercised."

GEO. M. DALLAS: "To each and all of these interrogatories, I give you the only answer which my mind reconciles with a sense of Executive duty: the only answer which can assure the rights and peace of the States, and the permanency of the Union: the only answer which a chief magistrate, were he about to swear that he will support the Constitution, could give: I mean, a sincere, positive, unequivocal "*Yes! I would!*" I give you this answer, the more decidedly, because it is not the birth of the moment, but conforms with sentiments which I have long entertained and openly avowed, which I have no desire to conceal or to qualify on any occasion or for any purpose, and which, in my humble but firm judgment, if our noble and beneficent structure of government is to be preserved, must animate the breasts and regulate the conduct of all its functionaries from the highest to the humblest."

JOSEPH LANE: "I would feel it my duty to resist all attempts to re-open that subject of legislation; and if, as President of the United States, a bill "should, unfortunately, be passed by Congress, modifying or changing the law referred to, so as to impair its present valuable enactments," I should promptly veto it."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS: "My opinions upon these questions have undergone no change, and I shall deem it my duty, in whatever official position I may be placed, to exert all legal and constitutional authority to enforce the honest execution of those, as well as all other acts passed in pursuance of the Constitution. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States provides that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due;" it became the imperative duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision into effect; and no act calculated to render that provision of the Constitution inoperative, or to destroy or diminish the force of the existing laws for its fulfilment, or to impair or obstruct the rights of the citizens of any State under it, can ever receive my approval.

JAMES BUCHANAN: "These three several questions, I answer, without the slighest hesitation, in the affirmative.

In my opinion, the contingency to which you refer, is remote and highly improbable, that Congress will ever pass a bill, "modifying or changing the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to impair its present valuable enactments." This law consummated the bond of peace between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, at the late very critical period of our history. Had it not passed, the remaining measures of adjustment, however wise in themselves, would not have deserved the name of a Compromise between these two classes of States. It is the single measure of the whole series in which the slaveholding States, with the exception of Texas, have any peculiar interest. It is the only compensation which they have received for the great sacrifices which many, perhaps a majority, of their citizens believe they have suffered. Under these circumstances, it would not only be unjust, but in bad faith, to deprive these States of the benefits secured to them by the Fugitive Slave Law; especially when a law of this character is not only authorized, but absolutely required by the express mandate of the Constitution."

WILLIAM L. MARCY: "I regard *an acquiescence* in this adjustment, in all its parts, as an imperative duty, and should exceedingly regret any endeavor to disturb it.

Viewing the subject in this light, should an attempt be made to change or modify these measures, in whole or in part, so as to impair the constitutional rights thereby secured to any section of the country, or to render less effectual the protection of those rights, I should not only discountenance the proceeding, but, in whatever station it might be, should use my influence and authority to resist and defeat it."

LEWIS CASS: "I consider the series of legislative measures, known as the Compromise, including the fugitive-slave law, as the final adjustment of a dangerous agitation, which threatened the stability of the Union; and this view, which I presented to the Senate on the 21st of December last, in some remarks upon the subject, has been fortified by subsequent events; and hereafter, whether in a public or in a private station, I shall advocate their integrity and their observance. And should the favor of my fellow-citizens call me to the Presidency, I should use all the constitutional and legal means within my power to cause those laws, as well as all others, to be enforced fully, fairly, and without exception. And so far as it might be proper, I should discountenance all attempts to disturb or change the provisions of the law for the re-capture of fugitive slaves, whereby those provisions might be rendered less efficient in carrying into effect the constitutional obligation upon that subject. * * I have no hesitation in saying, that, whoever is President, it would be his duty to withhold his approval from any bill, so modifying or changing that law, "as to impair its present valuable enactments," which give to it the necessary efficiency."

"The mail," says the Enquirer, "has failed to bring responses from only two of the distinguished gentlemen addressed, viz: Gen. W. O. Butler of Kentucky, and Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire. From what we know of these gentlemen, and their devotion to the constitutional rights of the South, and the true interests and safety of our blessed Union, we undertake to guarantee that their replies, fully and affirmatively responsive to the interrogatories of Mr. Scott, would have also been received, but for their distance from our city and irregularity of the mails."

Thus the reader will perceive, from each of the gentlemen above named, his answer is a plain, positive and unmistakable pledge of his support of the Fugitive Slave law and of his determination to uphold its efficiency, and to veto its repeal. This, we repeat, is no more than we expected. But at a crisis like the present—when Southern Whig leaders and presses are charging the Democratic party with "bidding for abolition votes"—when a caucus of the Whig Representatives at Washington have not only refused to endorse, but even to entertain a proposition, declaring in favor of the Compromise measures as a "finality"—and when the most prominent and "available" candidate of their party has refused to express his opinion on the subject, at least *before his nomination*, and finds his foremost and loudest advocates in such men as Seward, Greeley and their abolition coadjutors—we cannot but feel a proud satisfaction at the strong array of ability and patriotic sentiment, embodied in the foregoing letters. There they are—from the North, the South, and the West; read them, ponder them well; and who can doubt for a moment that the South will find in each and every one of these great statesmen a staunch and devoted advocate equally for the rights of the States and for the Union of the States? We say to the Baltimore Convention, give us one of these distinguished names—a true and tried Democrat in his principles, and by all the blessings of the Constitution, and the energies, truths and triumphs of old fashioned Democracy—the doom of Whiggery shall be sealed, and all its arts, pretensions and false principles be prostrated forever.

BLESS US, WHO ARE THEY!

Who and what can they be? For mercy's sake tell us, somebody! The Register and Mr. Kerr are in favor of the *people's* saying whether they will have a Convention or not, and of the *people's* saying whether they will have any amendments to their Constitution or not; and such too is the opinion, "resolved" by the late Whig Convention. But, gentlemen, are *you* in favor of a Convention? Are *you* in favor of Free Suffrage? "Oh yes," say they, "to be sure we are, *if the people say so and desire it*"; and with a flourish of trumpets, they add "we are willing to trust the people." Willing to trust the people!

And now what is the plain English of all this? Either, first, the Whig leaders, the Raleigh Register, Mr. Kerr and the Whig Convention are not *people*; or second, they are afraid to speak out and say what they are for and what they are against. One of these two propositions must be true, undeniably.

As to the first—if they are *not* people, what and who are they? They speak, it is true, like persons standing away off yonder, on some high eminence, and discourse of what the people may or may not desire, and their own willingness to let the people have what they want, poor souls; precisely as though the people were a portion of living creatures, with whose institutions, laws and pursuits, they themselves had no personal concern whatever. But this won't do. These people who talk so and write so—all of them, are flesh and blood citizens in our midst—entitled to the same privileges, subject to the same restrictions, living on the same food, and wearing the same kind of garments as their neighbors. And they have no right—it can deceive no one—it is in bad taste, to speak as they do of *the people*, as though they were some bodies else. It looks like putting on airs.

The latter of the above propositions then must be true. These gentlemen, being people of North Carolina, are for submitting it to *themselves*, whether there shall be a Convention, and whether the Constitution shall be amended or not, by incorporating in its provisions the grant of Free Suffrage? And these questions they will not answer, *because* they are afraid their answer might not be acceptable to others—*more people than themselves*. If they have any other reason for not answering an inquiry so respectful—an inquiry submitted by themselves—what is it?

☞ We appreciate the liberal feeling of the Plymouth Villager, in his notice of the report that Gov. Reid would not visit that section of the State. We believe it is Gov. Reid's intention to do so, and we should be much surprised, if upon hearing him and a better acquaintance with him, the Villager's admiration of him "personally and politically" is not greatly increased. If, personally, the possession of all those amiable and kindly traits of character which, while they strengthen the attachment of his friends, must ever disarm opposition of all rancor; if, politically, a steady and unwavering pursuit of the public good, and abilities fully adequate to discharge the high trusts he has received at the hands of his fellow citizens—if these are any recommendation of personal and public merit, Gov. Reid possesses them.

Read the article from the Washington Union headed "Breach in the Whig ranks, becoming a Bolt."

MR. KERR IN PASQUOTANK.

This gentleman made his appearance at Elizabeth City, on the 19th ultimo, the Democratic Pioneer thus speaks of his Speech at that place:

"THE SPEECH OF MR. KERR. This gentleman, the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina, addressed the people of Pasquotank at the Court House in this place on Wednesday last. The attendance was rather limited, attributable, we suppose, to the *haste* with which he left Raleigh after the nomination, and the short notice consequent thereupon. We had supposed from the many accounts that had reached us of the intellectual strength of Mr. Kerr, that we should hear something worthy of the high reputation that his friends were endeavoring to establish for him in this quarter, and that we should be somewhat enlightened upon State policy, and Federal politics. To say that we were disappointed would be a lame word to use, for we were most egregiously disappointed. When we reached the house, the gentleman had just proclaimed himself to be a Whig,—a Whig of '76—a Whig of the same school as the Alexanders, the Davies, &c., &c., and we expected to hear him say that he was a Democratic National Republicnn Union Whig, but thinking a Whig of the school he had mentioned would be whig enough for this region, he passed on paying a visit to the graves of our Revolutionary sires, to the battle fields of North Carolina, and to glorious old Mecklenburg, and then after this aerial flight, landed safely on the Raleigh platform which he said had been prepared for him. There was no attempt at a minute examination of the platform to ascertain of what kind of material it was made. To be serious, we question if there was one person in the house, whig or democrat, that knew anything more of Mr. Kerr's opinions upon State policy after he had concluded than they did before, except that all amendments to the constitution should be done by convention. The rapidity with which the gentleman traveled over this branch of his subject, may be considered a fair excuse for his failure to notice a few of the items which the canvass may present for consideration, as persons in haste cannot always stop to examine every object of interest that presents itself, *particularly* if there is *danger* in the examination. We would not be understood as saying that there was any *fear* on the part of the gentleman to prevent his examining these little "objects of interest"—not by any means, the boldness with which he avowed his determination to face every danger, grapple with every foe, and *dodge* nothing, would forbid that we should indulge in any such insinuation. We only say that as "prudence is the better part of valor," he manifested a commendable degree of the article in avoiding what might be viewed as dangerous ground.

Upon the right of suffrage no opinion was expressed, if so, we did not hear it, consequently we are in ignorance of Mr. Kerr's peculiar views upon this important topic. We cannot think, however, that he *dodged* the question intentionally. Oh no! it was nothing more than a slip of the memory. We think that some kind friend should "stir up his pure mind by way of remembrance" before he gets through the canvass, that the people may know for what they are voting. The question of Free Suffrage was the test question in the last gubernatorial election in this State, and the will of the people about whom Mr. Kerr talks so eloquently was unmistakeably expressed by the election of Gov. Reid. Mr. Kerr is in favor of the Convention system—an *open, unrestricted* convention

He gave this but a casual glance, never pretending to inform us how the Eastern section of the State can avoid the dangers to be apprehended from a convention assembled after the manner proposed, with a majority of Western men against us, and the constitution like a bundle of waste paper thrown out to make room for a new draft. Can we suppose that Western men are so truly patriotic, as to throw interest to the dogs, and yield to the eastern portion of the State what they (the west) view as their just right and title. But admitting the mode pointed out by the Convention and endorsed by Mr. Kerr, to be the correct one, he did not condescend to inform us whether he favored the calling of a Convention or not. We can but say in reference to this portion of his speech, that while assuming to be candid, open, frank, avoiding even the appearance of a "*dodge*," that it was the most complete piece of non-commitalism, shifting and evasion that we have witnessed for a long time.

The want of space will not allow us to review this speech in full this week, but will take it up in the next issue. In fact, were we to notice the many points that present themselves, it would consume a quire of paper to do so, for there is scarce a step that we take in the review that some glaring absurdity does not present itself, and demand exposure."

We learn from the same article (which we regret our want of space precludes us from inserting entire) that after he *dodged and evaded* the great question of State policy, Mr. Kerr came down upon Mr. Fillmore with a perfect torrent of eulogy. To such of our Franklin friends as heard Mr. Kerr's speech at Franklinton in 1848, and who have any remaining ideas of Whig consistency, this will seem somewhat astonishing, if not ludicrous. One of two things must be true of Mr. Kerr: either that he has not been persuaded of General Scott's ascendent chances for the Whig nomination, or, being so advised, he is postponing the hour of eulogising *him* to a Southern audience just as long as it is possible for a Whig leader here to do so.

He spoke also, says the Pioneer, of there being "no division in the Whig ranks"; and among other amiable accusations, charged the Democratic Southern Conventions with "bidding for abolition votes." There is no telling to what lengths some "enthusiastic" people will go, but really this seems sheer desperation. With what face can any person, candidate or no candidate, whose memory reaches one month back, talk in this way, after the startling revelations of the Seward and Mangum caucus at Washington? And how can Mr. K., without a blush, speak of Southern Democrats "bidding for abolition votes," when he contrasts for a single moment the position of the Democratic and Whig stateemen now prominently before the country as candidates for the Presidency, upon the Slavery and Compromise questions? Mr. Kerr must know that the National Conventions of his party have never dared, in past time, to say a word on the sublect. He must know that he who now stands foremost in the chances for a nomination by the Whig Convention this month—Gen. Scott—has deliberately suffered his mouth to be sealed up against any avowal of opinions on the Fugitive Slave law, and furthermore has cast himself into the arms of Seward and his abolition friends for support; and yet he speaks of Democrats bidding for abolition votes!

ORANGE AND ALAMANCE.

At a Democratic Convention, composed of Delegates from the Counties of Orange and Alamance, assembled at Hillsborough, on the 25th ultimo, the following nominations were made for the next Legislature: For Senator—Capt. John Berry; for Commoners—Dr. D. A. Montgomery, Dr. Pride Jones, John F. Lyon, and George Patterson, Esqrs.

We learn that the Whigs have nominated Chesley F. Faucette, Esq., for the Senate, and Josiah Turner, Jr., Abner Parker, Samuel F. Phillips, Esqrs., and Dr. Pleasant Holt, for the Commons.

GLORIOUS HARMONY! The New York Courier and Enquirer, says that the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency by the Whig party, would be a sure precursor of defeat. The Washington Republic says that the nomination of Mr. Webster, would involve the party in irretrievable ruin. And the Glasgow, (Ky.,) Reveille says that the nomination of Scott would be the death knell of Whiggery.

WAYNE COUNTY. We learn that William K. Lane, Esq., is spoken of as a Candidate to represent this sterling Democratic County in the Senate of the next General Assembly. His triumphant election would reflect great credit upon his native County, and confer a merited compliment upon an able legislator and liberal gentleman.

THE WHIG PARTY.

For a number of years, the influence of the Northern element has been increasing in the whig party, until, emboldened by past concessions, the Northern wing is *now* resolved upon the exclusive control of things, and determined to force it at even the hazard of political disservance. Nor is such a resolution entirely baseless or impolitic to those who regard the prospect of party ascendency, irrespective of the welfare of the country. The strength of the whig party is in the North, and to that section must consequently its hopes of triumph be directed. All of the old principles upon which it was wont to organize are "obsolete." It being a settled fact that the democratic candidates will be pledged to the compromise as a finality, there is no prospect that any accessions can be gained at the South. In this state of things; the Sewardizing of the whig party and the reopening of slavery agitation is to us a natural result, a necessary corollary. Without any prnciples upon the subjects of the tariff, currency, public lands, or any other general public policy, it is clear that the only chance of preserving its organization is in abolitionizing it and appealing to the anti-slavery sympathies of the North. It was hoped and still is, that, though it would be weakened in the South, there would yet be whigs enough left here to form the basis of a future organization; that by raising at the North the banner of agitation of the Fugitive slave law, Maine Liquor Lawism, and all other *isms* which exist as naturally in Northern whiggery as tadpoles in a stagnant pond, and keeping Gen. Scott mum all the time for the *appearances* of Southern whigs, together with gun-powder popularity, he might be elected. This was the plan of the campaign. The withdrawal of the Southern whigs from the caucus has, however, exposed it, and all that now remains to be seen is whether Seward and the majority will yield, and if so how much. The manifesto of the Southern whigs excludes the idea that their position will be abandoned or modified. The only hope of reunion is found in the adoption of the Compromise platform.

Future developments can alone solve this problem. To place Gen. Scott upon the Compromise at this late day, and after this traitorous attempt, by his peculiar friends, to "ignore" the question, would be a mockery and insult. It would be but to place the "silver veil" over the revolting features of Mokanna, and fail in altering or even concealing their natural repulsiveness. Many prominent southern whigs advocate the formation of a union party. This is also wrong. The Democratic party is the only organization which is both able and willing to preserve unaltered the Fugitive Slave Law. To that great party the friends of the constitution and the union must look in the present trying crisis. In the north it is admittedly willing to maintain the compromise as a finality. In the South, though it chafed a little under the passage of these measures, yet it has acquiesced in them and is resolved to maintain them. With an organization coextensive with the Union, and based upon fundamental principles, which force it to the recognition of all constitutional rights belonging to the South, its success is the success of the compromise. To its folds all the friends of the fugitive slave law should rush as to the "horns of the altar," as the ONLY ark of safety able to preserve the rights of the South, and ride in triumph the deluge of agitation and abolitionism which is about to surge over the land, under the potent influence of Seward and other abolition fanatics.

ABOLITION NOVELS.

Great efforts are being made at this time by fanatics and speculators in cheap literature at the North to flood the South with incendiary productions, introduced under the fascinating garb of "interesting novels." We were favored the other day with a letter from a publishing house in Buffalo, New York, enclosing two dollars, with a polite request that we would insert accompanying advertisements for the furnishing of agents on the most favorable terms with copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other Abolition productions. We returned the letter and money by the next mail; and we trust that no one will be found willing to give circulation to the work above alluded to, designed as it is to reflect upon our people and their cherished institutions, and whose author has thus grossly abused Southern confidence and hospitality. A recent number of the Petersburg Democrat contains the following in relation to this Abolition work.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY," is the title of an abolitionist novel by a woman named Harriet Beecher Stowe. The book purports to be a picture of Southern slavery, but it is a lie from beginning to end. It is the most atrocious libel on the character and institutions of the Southern people, which has ever been published. This fact explains in part its extraordinary popularity at the North—a considerable share of its reputation however is due to the inordinate puffing of the abolition press. One cannot read the book without loathing and disgust—there is displayed in it such a vulgarity, coarseness and profligacy of sentiment. According to this Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, a Southern farm is a hell on earth, presided over by a monster *Master*, who lets loose on his slaves the most savage passions of human nature, or revels with them in the lowest of animal indulgences. The "dark-browed" negro meanwhile is painted in the most attractive colours—the men are all honest, manly and benevolent, and the womsn are pure and bewitching. The beauties of amalgamation are fully illustrated. Yet this book is written by a *woman*, and the prurient passions of abolitionism, devour it with greedy satisfaction. If the boast of the *National Era* may be believed, no book published in this country, ever had such a sale. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was once a Yankee school mistress in Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 26th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton—Sales of the week amounted to 12,000 bales. Prices had advanced ⅛d. The market closed with an upward tendency. Flour—Western Canal 20s.; Ohio 21s. Corn—Yellow 29s. 6d. white 28s. 6d. Market very dull.

FRANCE. The grand fete of the 10th of May, at Paris was brilliant almost beyond conception. The empire was not declared, nor was any demand made for it. The fete was purely of a military character. Standards with eagles were presented to the colonels. The troops numbered 60,000, and the spectators half a million. The Archbishop of Paris was on the field with 700 priests, who surrounded the gorgeous altar, and blessed the standards and eagles. Napoleon made a speech which was well received. He pronounced France once more her own mistress. The festivities were continued three days at the Tuilleries. Balls and banquets were given to the military, and the beauty and fashion of Paris combined to render the affair brilliant beyond description.

Later Commercial News.

BREADSTUFFS. Breadstuffs of every description dull. Buyers reserved, and prices, for the most part, nominal, except American flour, which holds firm. Arrivals during the week of 23,000 bbls.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION. It is stated on the authority of the officers of the Dutch Frigate Prince of Orange, that the emperor of Japan has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and has a body of well equipped soldiers ready to give the American expedition under Com. Perry a warm greeting. The Dutch officers all think our force despatched to that quarter as utterly inadequate to the task of forcing an entry into the city of Jeddo. A very interesting description of this country will be found in another column.

LATE CONVENTION—GOV. REID, &c.

We extract the following from an Editorial Correspondence of the Democratic Pioneer, at Elizabeth City, whose Editor was in attendance on the late Democratic State Convention held in this City:

"The second day was full of events of the liveliest interest. It opened as it closed, amid a blaze of enthusiasm. After the reading of the proceedings of the previous day, and their approval, the eloquent Dobbin arose, and all eyes were at once centred upon him. He said he felt that the Convention should not only respond to the *action* of the Democracy of the State, but to their *feeling* also; and as the party from the mountain to the seaboard had but one choice for the gubernatorial office, he would move that the Convention nominate DAVID S. REID by acclamation. The speaker's voice was drowned amid a spontaneous burst of enthusiastic applause which literally shook the walls of the old Capitol. When the storm of applause had somewhat subsided, Mr. D. proceeded to review the position of the Democratic party—to paint in glowing colors the patriotic efforts of Gov. Reid, whose devotion to the cause of popular rights and Democratic principles had secured to the party the proud position which it now occupies, and to show that, under his leadership, they had but to be true to themselves to place again the wreath of victory upon his brow. Every sentence that fell from the lips of the eloquent speaker was received with unbounded applause; and when the question was put to vote, it was received with a perfect hurricane of enthusiasm. The scene was indescribable. To say that it was unanimously carried, is unnecessary—for every body knew that such would be the result; but the depth of feeling which characterized the scene can only be compared to old ocean when aroused and heaving its billows mountain high.

Altogether, the Convention was a decided triumph. Never have I witnessed greater harmony, greater unanimity, or greater enthusiasm, than characterized its deliberations. Every member seemed inspired with a new zeal, and a determination to go home and *work for the cause*. For myself, I confess that I feel renewed in the spirit—that, in fact, I am a better Democrat—willing to work harder and make more sacrifices in the great and glorious cause than ever.

I cannot close this reference to the proceedings of the Convention without remarking that the occasion was graced by the presence of some of the loveliest of the "fairer portion of creation," whose bright smiles cheered us on in the noble work.

On Friday evening, the Governor held a levee, to which all the members of the Convention were invited. The Executive mansion was thrown open, and the Company were received in the most cordial manner by his Excellency and his accomplished lady, who had a smile and a pleasant word for every one—even the humblest. The unostentatious simplicity with which the Governor and his lady presided over the occasion was remarked by every one; while their dignified and courteous bearing were equally admired. A sumptuous table was spread, covered with the choicest viands, to which ample justice was done by the large assemblage. There was no form or ceremony—but every one was made to feel quite "at home." After partaking of the hospitalities of the Executive mansion, the company broke up between 11 and 12 o'clock, delighted with the kind and cordial manner with which they had been entertained, and proud to believe that that so genuine a Republican as Gov. Reid presided over the destinies of North Carolina.

During my brief stay in this city, I have had frequent interviews with Gov. Reid, and have had ample opportunities of learning something of the man. Any one can approach him. He is no puffed up, bloated coxcomb—but a plain, honest and unpretending Republican. He has not been spoiled by the honors of office, but remains one of the people with whom are all his sympathies. He is, however, bold and fearless in the advocacy of Democratic principles. I regret exceedingly that his public duties prevented him from meeting Mr. Kerr in Elizabeth City. He desired to do so, but having previously called a meeting of the Executive Council at that period he was compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting with the Democracy of Pasquotank at present. He, however, requested me to say to them, that it was from no want of disposition on his part, and that if another opportunity offered, he would still do so. He intends to follow Mr. Kerr up wherever he may go, if possible.

The "City of Oaks" is the most beautiful Town at this season of the year that I have ever seen. Every house is located in a lovely grove, which shades it from the rays of the sun, and gives it a charming appearance; while the yards are ornamented with every variety of shrubbery and flowers. The beauty of the place is only surpassed by the hospitality of the citizens, to whose kindness I am indebted for many attentions."

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury gives the following account of the first locomotive built in this country:

The South Carolina railroad was the first one commenced in the United States, to be worked by steam-power, and when finished and ready for use, which was on the 2d of October, 1833, it was the longest railroad in the world—being 136 miles from Charleston to Hamburg. It was the first railroad in the United States that carried the mails, and the first locomotive in this country was constructed for and used on our road.

This engine would be a curiosity if placed alongside of one of Norris's or Baldwin's last improvements. It was named the "Best Friend," and was built under the direction of Mr. E. L. Miller, of Walterboro, at the West Point Foundry of Messrs. Kemble, New York. The engine had no tender, but carried its own wood and water. The wheels were of wood, with spokes like a wagon, and the wheel armed with a wrough iron tire. The engineer who run the first locomotive that was used on this or any other road in the United States, was N. K. Darrel, an apprentice brought up in Dotterer's machine shop. He is now, and has been for many years past, the well-known and efficient Master of the Company's workshops in Charleston.

After a few trips, the wooden wheels of the "Best Friend" gave way, and were replaced by cast iron ones, the pattern for which was made, and the wheels cast, by another of Dotterer's apprentice boys, J. D. Petsch, then the foreman of that well-known establishment. These, it is believed, were the first cast iron wheels used on railroads in this country. The "Best Friend" blew up after a brief career, and from its wreck another engine was built by Mr. Petsch, at the Company's work shop, of which he was then in charge. It was called the Phœnix. Previously to this the crank axle had been used; but in the reconstruction of this engine Mr. J. D. Petsch introduced the straight axle, with outside connexions, and also wrought iron tires on the cast iron driving wheels, neither of which, it is believed, had before been tried in this country. Mr. Petsch is now the able and efficient Superintendent of the Motive-power and Transportation Department of the South Carolina railroad, in which important position he has rendered valuable service, by the many improvements he has embodied in the plan and construction of locomotives, machinery, work shops, etc.

A late exchange paper in commenting upon the custom of Gubernatorial candidates traversing the whole State—every county and principal settlement—continuing the canvass up to the last day of July, says: "Here in Tennessee is a campaign of more than two months, in the heat of summer, at the end of which each orator may well be indifferent about his election in his thankfulness at having survived such an ordeal of travel, dust, exhaustion, hoarse vociferation, and straining of lungs."

SENATOR BERRIEN. We learn that Senator Berrien has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and that Robert M. Charlton has been appointed by the Governor to fill his place until the commencement of Mr. Toomb's term.

Jenny Lind gave her farewell concert in this country at Castle Garden, New York, on the 24th ultimo, where she first appeared before an American audience in September, 1850.

LIEUT. GUTHRIE U. S. N., who has been spending a few days in this City, with his friends, left here on Monday for Norfolk. He is now doing duty on board U. S. Ship Pennsylvania.

GENERAL SCOTT.

It may be interesting to glance, at this time, at the perfect gem of a letter written by Gen. Scott to a native American committee. He wrote it "in haste," but in frankness and minuteness, and when he was not so shy of his views as he appears to be at the present time. It would be well if the "address" he alludes to, when "fired with indignation," he "sat down with two friends" "in his parlor" to rally an American party, could be found. The following is the letter:

"*Washington, November* 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, written as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several hundred native American republicans of Philadelphia.

Not confidentially, but not for publication, I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner, and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is the heaviest with me—leaving scarcely time for necessary sleep and exercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your communication.

Should any considerable number of my countrymen assign me, or desire to give me a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great question you have proposed. Those views had their origin in the stormy elections in the spring of 1836, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard the cry, 'Down with the natives! It was heard in almost every group of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and outrage. Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor, at the Astor House, (November, 1840,) to draw up an address designed to rally an American party. The day after the election I set out for the south, and have never precisely known why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of Gen. Harrison rendered its publication at that time unnecessary in the the opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia, &c. &c., I should prefer assuming the designation of American republicans, as in New York, or democratic Americans, as I would respectfully suggest. Brought up in the principles of the revolution—of Jefferson, Madison, &c.—under whom in youth I commenced life, I have always been called, I have ever professed myself, simply a republican, or whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens devoted to our country and its institutions; would not drive from us naturalized citizens who by long residence have become identified with us in interest and feeling.

I am happy to see by the Philadelphia National American that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or state religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept entirely between each individual and God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches and other occasions of voluntary attendance (after years of discretion) or reciprocal consent.

Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have hapily set on foot, I remain with high respect your fellow citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To G. W. Reed, Esq. and others Philadelphia.

Now is not *that* a regular Scott brilliant! One, too, of the very first water? It creates a strong desire for more—for its twin production the address. Who is the fortunate possessor of this? Can it not be forthcoming, And has he ever methodized his views on this question. It would be something worth while to follow the gallant general in the method of squaring such views with the principles of Jefferson and Madison!

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. On this day week the National Democratic Convention will assemble in the great Hall of the Maryland Institute. A more important body has rarely, if ever met since our country held a position among the nations of the earth. The peculiar attitude in which our country stands at this moment, invests the meeting of this Convention with unusual interest.

Devoted, as we believe, a large majority of our fellow-citizens are, to the principles of fraternal union which have been our safeguard and our glory in the past, yet it is not to be denied that we have in our midst a band of fanatics who seem resolutely and actively bent upon the overthrow of those features of the Constitution, the preservation and firm maintenance of which, can alone secure the perpetuity of our Union. The prominent candidates of the Whig party have all been more or less connected with these fanatics. A large mass of the people have not that confidence in their integrity upon this vital question, which will render either of them an acceptable or safe repository of the chief executive power of the Government.

Under such circumstances we look to the Democratic Convention to designate the proper man to fill this high and important position.

We look to this body to name the man around whom all friends of the Constitution and the Union can rally with entire confidence. We believe the best interests, the permanent peace and security of the Union, are involved in the success of the Democratic party, and therefore we feel the deep importance of prudent action upon the part of the Convention. It is not to be expected that the Delegates coming together from our wide-spread boundaries, will all meet with the same personal views and preferences, such a result no one could expect but there should be one great controlling idea with each one of that vast assembly. Patriotism—a love of our common country and its glorious institutions, should over-ride in every heart all other considerations. Before this noble and mighty impulse, personal preferences and prejudices should all give way, and the security of our confederacy and the success of our cause be alone the ruling motive.

We hope to see this spirit breathing its subduing and hallowing influences over every heart and mind, and to have our candidates selected with such a feeling of unanimity as will insure their enthusiastic reception, and triumphant election by the people of our whole country. *Balt. Argus.*

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS. Hon. J. E. Heath, Commissioner of Pensions, states that where a party dies before the issue of his land warrant, under the act of 28th September, 1850, the right to it dies with him, unless there be a widow, or children who are minors at the time of the passage of the act. If he left a widow, the application may be renewed in her name; or, if none, then in the names of such minor children. If there be neither widow nor *minor* children no right vests in any one. The act of 22nd March, 1852, is silent as to the right of the widow or children to renew the application if the party dies before obtaining the warrant. It the claimant dies after the issue of the warrant, the title thereto rests in the heirs in the same manner as real estate, and can be assigned only by those who could convey a tract of land descended from the ancestor.

The contract cost of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from Illinoistown to Cincinnati, is $9,000,000, and the length computed at three hundred and thirty-five miles. Seven-eighteenths only is to be paid in cash, the balance in stock and bonds—the latter secured by a first mortage. The means of the company is $2,055,000.

CUBA. "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says the Cuba fever is rising higher than ever. The plan of invasion will be better arranged than heretofore, and may therefore lead to greater sacrifices of life, and a more deep involvment of the country and the Government in the scheme and its consequences.

Calomel is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Cleanse the wounds as soon as possible with soft water and castile soap, then apply a plaster of mercurial ointment.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a debate took place, on the presentation, by Mr. Sumner, of a memorial from the Society of friends of Massachusetts, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. The memorial was laid upon the table by a vote of forty against ten; and the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

In the House of Representatives, on the same day, a bill providing for the holding of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, in cases of sickness or other disability of the district judge, was passed; and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Deficiency bill, when a debate ensued involving subjects connected with the Presidential election.

In the Senate, on Thursday, numerous petitions were presented praying the passage of the homestead bill.

Mr. Soule introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for deepening the passes of the Mississippi river; which was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Borland spoke at length in opposition to the proposed increase of compensation to the Collins line of steamships.

The House of Representatives, on the same day passed a bill to authorize a register to be issued to the "schooner Caroline, of Barnstable;" and then ordered the bill granting lands and the right of way to the State of Missouri in aid of the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's railroad, and the railroad from St. Louis to the western confines of Missouri, to be read the third time. Pending a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, they went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, in the chair;) and the Indian-department appropriation bill being taken up, Messrs. Grow and Goodrich made speeches on political topics; when the committee rose.

Mr. McMullen made an effort to introduce his bill to fix the pay and mileage of members of Congress; but, on motion, the House adjourned.

On Friday, in the Senate, the Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Hon. J. M. Berrien, resigning his seat in that body.

The Senate took up the deficiency bill; and, after a long debate, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading of the bill; whereupon, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House of Representatives, of the same day spent some hours in taking questions by yeas and nays on motions made in connexion with the Missouri land bill; which was finally passed by a vote of yeas 103, nays 82.

The rules were then suspended, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, in the chair;) when, the committee having proceeded to the further consideration of the Indian-department appropriation bill, Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee on the internal-improvement question. Mr. Clark then replied to the replied to the remarks of the last speaker. After which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

In order to allow time for all the gentlemen, who have been written to on the subject, to respond (says the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday last,) we shall defer until to-morrow the publication of all the correspondence between Robt. G. Scott, Esq., the Democratic Elector of this District, and several gentlemen prominently named in connection with the Presidency, which has been placed in our hands. We have now letters from eleven of those gentlemen, who all come up to the mark, we are proud to say. Other answers we expect to receive, prior to the time of publication of the whole correspondence.

The New York Herald of Tuesday publishes Mr. Scott's letter, as well as an imperfect synopsis of some of the replies, received by telegraph from Washington. The Herald says, editorially, with much force and humor:

THE NEWS—GOOD TIDINGS FROM WASHINGTON CITY, &c. Our special telegraphic advices received from Washington last night, and which, with no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction, we lay before our readers this morning, are of the most important character.

Mr. Robert G. Scott, a distinguished democrat of Virginia, has struck the nail upon the head, and brought the democratic aspirants for the Presidency to the most explicit and practical test upon the compromise platform. He asks each candidate individually, should he be nominated and elected President, and in the event of the passage of any bill by Congress, destroying or impairing the present efficient practical provisions of the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, will he sign or veto such an act? We have the answers of Houston, Rusk, Cass, Douglas, King and Dickinson, decisively in favor of maintaining the law; even if, in doing so, it shall become necessary to exercise the veto power. And we have no doubt that Buchanan, Butler, Lane, and others, will give the same response.

The thanks of the whole country are due to the author of this masterly and decisive movement. It admits of no dodging. It is a diamond cut diamond, and Scott against Scott. In bringing the democrats to the mark, the democratic Scott has got the whig Scott fairly upon the hip. Let the Southern Union whigs put the same questions to Gen. Scott, and we shall see what we shall see.

It is now pretty manifest that the democratic candidate will take the field pledged, even to the exercise of the veto, to sustain intact the fugitive law. If this does not bring out Gen. Scott, in something better than "a hasty plate of soup" on that critical question, he will be most signally defeated. The real work of the campaign opens delightfully. Let the Democratic Convention stick to it; and Seward and his incendiary allies may be effectually put down for the next twenty years.

The Herald's Washington correspondent referring to this correspondence, remarks:

"It is evident the Democratic Convention will not remain silent upon the Compromise measures, but that a full and frank expression of opinion will be required from all the candidates. The prompt and decided manner in which the different candidates have met the issue, will do the party material service. The Democratic Convention, by taking up the Compromise measures, will involve upon the Whig Convention the necessity of doing so also. Mum candidates will not be the order of the day after all."

ADVICE TO FARMERS. The editor of the New England Farmer, an excellent agricultural paper, gives the following sensible and patriotic advice, which will apply equally to all classes of the community:—"Go to the ballot box, then, every honest patriotic farmer; go to the ballot box, and there vote for those whom you honestly judge to be the best men for office. We can respect the manly opponent of our opinions—we can respect the zealous supporter of men and measures that we distrust; but the citizen who manifests indifference to our political institutions—the man who cares not to vote, we cannot consider a good citizen, or a fit subject to be favored with the blessings of a free government."

KOSSUTH'S ELOQUENCE. The opening of Kossuth's speech at Bunker Hill was in the following beautiful language:

"My voice shrinks from the task to mingle with the awful pathos of that majestic orator, (pointing to the monument.) Silent like the grave, and yet melodious like the song of immortality upon the lips of cherubim—a senseless, cold granite, and yet warm with inspiration, like a patriot's heart immovable like the Past, yet stirring like the Future, which never stops; it looks like a prophet and speaks like an oracle."

REMEDY FOR THE DYSENTARY. It would be well for persons pestered with the Dysentary to comply with the following simple remedy, which is recommended by the Leonardtown Beacon:

"A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has satisfactorily tested the matter, informs us that sweet oil and laudanum is an almost infallible remedy for the dysentary, if administered in the early stage of the disease. The quantity for a grown person is 25 drops of laudnum to a large table-spoonful of sweet oil. A single dose will usually effect a cure."

The New York Herald is of opinion that henceforth there need be no apprehension of glutting the Cotton Market, inasmuch as before another year is over there is a probability that Japan, China, Australia, and all the southeastern shores of Asia, will need a large supply of cotton goods.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, May 31st, 1852.

Nothing interesting in Congress. It seems to be conceded among the members that Douglass will be nominated on the 8th ballot. The Whig leaders dread his nomination most.

Toombs has bet Ward of Kentucky, ten thousand dollars that any democratic nominee will beat Scott in Kentucky. W.

The Wheeling Bridge Case—Final Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 27. Judge McLean delivered to-day the final opinion of the Supreme Court in the Wheeling Bridge Case. He said that the freedom of the navigation of the Ohio river could not be secured with a draw to the Bridge less than 200 feet in width. Judge Taney, Daniel and Wayne dissent from the opinion of the Court.

Flight of a Cuban Hero.

NEW YORK, May 27. P. M. Gen. Lemery, commander of the Central Department of Cuba, has been challenged to mortal combat by Cuban Refugees in this city, for outrages committed on the Patriots during the recent Cuban invasion. Gen. L. accepted the call to the field of honor, but has since fled, having taken passage in the steamer for Europe, which sailed yesterday.

Escape of Meagher the Irish Patriot—His arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, May 28th. Thomas Meagher, the Irish Patriot, whose escape was announced some time since, but afterwards denied, arrived in this city last night from Van Dieman's Land. He is receiving a most cordial welcome from his countrymen and our citizens generally.

Democratic Convention in Johnston.

At a Convention of the Democratic party of Johnston County, held in the Court House in Smithfield, on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1852.

On motion of J. W. B. Watson, Lunceford Richardson, Esq., was appointed President, and Wm. H. Tomlinson, Secretary. The President on taking the Chair addressed the Convention in a few but appropriate remarks on the importance of the next Legislature, and urging proper discretion in the selection of Candidates. The following nominations were then made by Daniel Gardner, viz: For the Senate, Wm. H. Watson, Esq., for the House of Commons, A. J. Leach and Linn B. Sanders, Esq'rs.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed, and a committee of three appointed to wait on Messrs. Watson and Leach (Mr. Sanders being absent) and inform them of their nomination, they appeared and in a brief manner accepted the nomination and returned their thanks to the members of the Convention for the honor conferred.

The following resolutions were then offered by J. W. B. Watson, Esq., which were read and adopted.

Resolved, That we deem this a proper time to declare our attachment to the customs and fixed landmarks of the Democratic party, and to express our devotion to Republican principles and Southern rights.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. DAVID S. REID, as a candidate for Governor of the State, and we hereby pledge in behalf of the Democracy of Johnston, that on the 5th of August next, they will be true to REID and Equal Suffrage.

Resolved, That this Convention most highly recommend its nominees to the Democracy, as Candidates worthy of, and entitled to their undivided support.

Resolved, That we are opposed to profuse treating, as practised heretofore, through the campaign, and pledge ourselves to sustain our Candidates if they decline keeping it up.

Resolved, That to secure a complete organization of the Democratic party in the County, the President of this Convention be authorized to appoint five persons a Committee of Vigilance, with power to appoint two in each Captain's district to act in concert with them.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be signed by the President and Secretary and forwarded to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard for publication.

On motion of J. W. B. Watson the thanks of the meeting were returned to the President and Secretary; and the meeting then adjourned.

LUNCEFORD RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
WM. H. TOMLINSON, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED.

In Charlotte, on the 18th ult., E. N. Hutchison, M. D., to Miss Mary A., daughter of David Parks, Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 10th ult., Mr. John Sloan, of Greensboro,' to Miss Eliza P., daughter of the late John D. Graham of Lincoln.

In Alamance, on the 13th ult., by Col. G. Grant, Esq., Mr. William Sharp, eldest son of Jesse Sharp to Miss Margaret, youngest daughter of Joseph Rippy.

DIED.

At Bladen Springs, Ala., on the 16th of May, of Bronchitis, after a brief illness, Mrs. Mary P. consort of Mr. F. Y. Townsend, leaving an infant child and a wide circle of endeared friends to mourn her early departure. Mrs. T. was a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of Lewis Daniel, Esq., of Person County, in this State. She had lived in the exercise of piety for many years, and died in the happy hope of a blissful immortality. [COM.

City papers please copy.

In Milton, on Friday morning last, after a protracted illness, Stephen Dodson, Esq., in the 74th year of his age, and one of the first settlers and most respectable citizens of the town. He was buried on Sunday last with Masonic honors.

At the residence of his father in Alamance County, on Tuesday morning the 18th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, Dr. Thomas S. Vincent, in the prime of life. He was intered with Masonic honors.

In Mecklenburg, on the 12th inst., of Erysipelas, Marcus L. Campbell, in the 28th year of his age. Also, on the same day, David Cross, aged 72 years.

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

D. C. FREEMAN, & CO. N. Y. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, WIL

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

Wholesale Merchants and Factors.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF Flour, Corn, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Iron, Nails, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for

Family and Plantation Use,

and the RETAIL TRADE, which they will dispose of in lots to suit Dealers or Consumers, on reasonable terms for Cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores or other Produce.

D. C. FREEMAN, the senior partner, is located in the City of New York, Office 175, FRONT STREET, And the junior partner, GEORGE HOUSTON, in Wilmington, N. C.

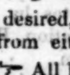
If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place.

☞ All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention, and *Orders for Goods* will be promptly and carefully filled.

Wilmington, May 25, 1852. 53—

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,



Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Corner of West Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, [illegible] PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

Maryland State Lotteries, for June, 1852.

Never were schemes possessing more intrinsic merit presented to the notice of a deserving public than those of June, and he holds his pecuniary position of very little importance, who now pauses a moment before mailing at least one order to those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Immense sale of Splendid Prizes!—The Month of May outstripped all calculation.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

Whole Ticket 50 63 72, $25,000, sent to Alabama.
Half Ticket 6 41 65, $20,000, sent to South Carolina.
Half Ticket 14 16 24, $16,312, sent to Pennsylvania.
Half Ticket 36 39 57, $15,000, sent to Georgia.
Half Ticket 3 10 49, $10,000, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket 11 23 38, $27,000 sent to N Carolina
Quarter Ticket 25 30 49, $8,577, to Pennsylvania.
Quarter Ticket $5,000, sent to South Carolina.
Quarter Ticket 42 56 67, $6,000, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket 19 56 75, $2,000,, send to N Caro.

Brilliant Schemes for June, 1852.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	$5	$17 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	32 50
3	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	42 50
7	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	50,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 50
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
19	37,765	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	30 00
21	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
22	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	32 50
24	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,006	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	55 00
28	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	31 50

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

Mya 29, 1852. 58—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY

The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Two Dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*
May 18, 1852. 58—2t.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at Henderson on Thursday, the 15th day of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the negotation of a loan for the completion and equipment of said Road, and forming a connection with the North Carolina Rail Road.

A punctual attendance is requested.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, President.
Raleigh, June 1st. 1852. 59—4w.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

THE 20th Term of this School will commence June 14th. For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
May 28th, 1852. 59—

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler, AND DEALER IN *FANCY GOODS*.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

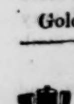
The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

PARTIN & GILL,



WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero*.

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

$50 Reward.

FIFTY dollars reward will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, of a negro girl by the name of *Caroline*, formerly the property of Dr. Josiah O. Watson. The said girl is a bright mulatto, about 24 years of age; and she has been a runaway for some twelve or eighteen months. She is supposed to be lurking in Raleigh or vicinity. Or, I will pay twenty-five dollars to any person who will arrest and confine said girl in any jail, so that I get possession of her.

JAMES M. MANGUM.

May 1st, 1852. 51—3t.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. SAMUEL MILTON FROST, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take charge of this Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement made with them, for a Term of three years.

Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be made known in due time.

W. N. EDWARDS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Warrenton N C., April 19th, 1852. 49—4t.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, living in Smithfield, Johnston County, on the 16th instant, two *Horses*—the one, a dark red sorrel, and I think a white spot in his forehead, and has been docked, but his tail has somewhat grown out, and a large horse; the other a small bay, with a white place in his face and three white feet. They were last heard of at the widow Stallings, in Johnston, and are supposed to be making their way West. Any person who will take up said horses, and inform the subscriber thereof, shall be well paid for their trouble.

HARRIS JOHNSON.

Smithfield, May 20, 1852. 56—2t.pd.

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Books of Randolph County, on the 5th of April, 1852, by Jeremiah S. Bray, living on the road that leads to Fayetteville, in the South-east part of the County, a SORREL MARE, both hind feet white, a star in the face, saddle marks, four feet ten inches high, had on when taken up a small bell; judged to be ten or eleven years old.

ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

April 24, 1852. 918—3t.pd.

Newly-Invented Needle Threader.

THIS Instrument will be found of the utmost service to all who use Needles; but particularly to those whose sight is not very good. With its assistance, Needles of all the useful sizes can be very easily threaded, by attending to the Instructions.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

Segars--Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand.

HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accomodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open, June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English, $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring an accomplished education, can be prepared for the higher classes in the best Colleges, either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. EVERHART, the Principal.

Germanton, N. C. April 14, 1852, 916—w2m.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session.

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of June ensuing—and continue five months. The buildings have been greatly enlarged, and all their arrangements and furniture fitted up with special reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. There are nine efficient Teachers for purposes of instruction. The Musical department is under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. BRANDT.

TERMS—per session, the same as formerly.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp, with use of instrument,	35 00
" Piano, " "	23 00
" Guitar, " "	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle Work without charge. No extra charge will be made. Circulars will be sent to those who may desire them.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 54—4w.

Hampden Sidney College.

THE annual commencement of this Institution will be held on Thursday, the 10th June.

On the day previous, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Philanthropic Society will be represented by Jno. Howard, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and on the same day, at 7, P. M., there will be an adjourned meeting of this Society, at which the following exercises will take place:

Junior Orations by { BRANCH J. EPES, Nottoway, Va. RICH'D MCILWAINE, Petersburg

Presentation of Speaker's Medal in behalf of this Society.

By W. A. REESE, of Dinwiddie, Va.,
To PETER TINSLEY, Farmville, "
Valedictory Address,
By ISAAC READ, of Kanawha. "

C. C. BASS,
JNO. E. BROWN, } *Committee.*
L. L. HOLLADAY,

Hampden, May 15th, 1852. 56—td.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.

Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.

I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1852. 920—td.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauripesm, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

FOURTH OF JULY.

A MEETING of the citizens of Raleigh will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 8th, 1852. 52—td.

JOHNSON'S Celebrated Ice Cream Freezers, a supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1852. 51—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

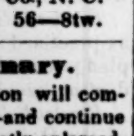
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

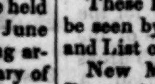
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GEHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at

S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacner shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared far that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five months each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 19th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, and further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, }
JOHN C. McLAURIN, } *Com.*
DANIEL C. McINTYRE, }

Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 54—5t.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C.

JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1552. 49—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing*, No. 2,]	450
" " Gothic style, " " 3,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10,	375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " "	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5,	350
" " " " " on modern legs, " " 7-8,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300
Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.	
" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280
Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.	
" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing*, No. 5,]	275
" " " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vecabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners, by JAMES SEIXAS. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a corrrct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*. listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

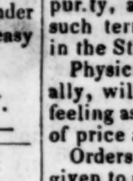
Persons wishing to purchase will make application to RICHARD P. FINCH, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. GEORGE L. GOULD resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmigton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—